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**71<sup>ST</sup> BPSC TEST SERIES MODEL ANSWER**

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दिया 70<sup>th</sup> BPSC  
Mains



**9667693596**

## महत्वपूर्ण सूचना

प्रिय साथियों,

Result Mitra आपके सिलेक्शन तक आपके साथ बना रहा हैं और आगे भी बना रहेगा। इसी commitment के साथ, हमने निर्णय लिया है कि 20 सितंबर से 71वीं BPSC MAINS की टेस्ट सीरीज शुरू की जाएगी। हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप BPSC PRELIMS परीक्षा को अवश्य उत्तीर्ण करेंगे। इसलिए यह समय अब रुकने का नहीं, बल्कि MAINS की तैयारी को सही दिशा और सही approach के साथ निरंतर मेहनत जारी रखने का है।

विदित है कि पिछली 70वीं BPSC MAINS टेस्ट सीरीज में हमारे लगभग 40% प्रश्न परीक्षा में आए थे। इस बार (71वीं BPSC MAINS) हम नया इतिहास रचने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। अतः साथियों, इस अवसर को हाथ से जाने न दें। आइए, Result Mitra MAINS टेस्ट सीरीज प्रोग्राम के साथ जुड़े और बेहतर भविष्य के लिए बेहतर परिणाम को सुनिश्चित करें।

धन्यवाद

**9235313184, 9667693596**

### 1.C. Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT)

#### Explanation:

- **DDT is a traditional and well-known insecticide, used to kill mosquitoes and other harmful insects. Although it is now banned in most countries due to its environmental and health hazards, it is still regarded as a classic example of a "commonly used insecticide."**
- **Bordeaux Mixture → is a fungicide.**
- **2,4-D → is a herbicide.**
- **Glyphosate → is a widely used herbicide.**

### 2. C. Venus and Mars

#### Explanation:

The atmospheres of different planets in our solar system contain different dominant gases.

- **Venus:** Its atmosphere is very dense and composed of about **96% CO<sub>2</sub>**. This causes an extreme greenhouse effect and very high surface temperature (~465°C).
- **Mars:** Its atmosphere is thin and composed of about **95% CO<sub>2</sub>**.
- **Mercury:** It has almost no atmosphere, and CO<sub>2</sub> is absent.
- **Saturn:** A gas giant, its atmosphere is mainly composed of hydrogen and helium.

- This strong bonding gives them high melting and boiling points, and most ionic compounds are soluble in water.
- In the molten state or aqueous solution, ions are free to move, allowing them to conduct electricity efficiently.
- However, in the solid state, ions are fixed in their lattice positions and cannot move freely, making solid ionic compounds poor conductors of electricity. Thus, electrical conductivity in the solid state is not exhibited.

### 4. A. A mixture of CO, H<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>

#### Explanation :

**Syngas (synthesis gas)** is primarily a mixture of **carbon monoxide (CO)** and **hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>)**, with small amounts of **carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)** and **nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>)**. It is produced by the **gasification of coal, biomass, or hydrocarbons** and also through partial oxidation processes. The term "synthesis gas" is used because of its role as a feedstock in the synthesis of important industrial products such as **methanol, ammonia, and synthetic fuels**. Due to its versatility and high energy content, syngas is considered a crucial industrial fuel and raw material.

### 3. B. Electrical conductivity in solid state

#### Explanation

- Ionic compounds consist of positive and negative ions held together by strong electrostatic forces in a rigid crystal lattice.

### 5. D. Resin

#### Explanation:

- **Polymers** are large macromolecules formed by the repeated joining of small molecules called **monomers**.
- **Synthetic polymers** are those prepared artificially in laboratories or industries.

- **PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)**→ Used in pipes and wire insulation.
- **Nylon**→ A synthetic fibre, used in textiles and ropes.
- **Polystyrene**→ Used in packaging and plastics.
- **Resin**→ It is a **natural substance**, secreted by plants (e.g., pine resin). It is not artificially synthesized, hence it is **not a synthetic polymer**.

## 6. (B) Prokaryotic

### Explanation :

- Nitrogen-fixing organisms are **prokaryotes**, meaning they lack a true nucleus and membrane-bound organelles.
- These include both **free-living bacteria** (e.g., *Azotobacter*, *Clostridium*) and **symbiotic bacteria** (e.g., *Rhizobium* in legume root nodules, *Frankia* in actinorhizal plants).
- Even **cyanobacteria** like *Anabaena* and *Nostoc* perform nitrogen fixation with the help of specialized cells (heterocysts).
- Eukaryotic organisms cannot fix atmospheric nitrogen. Thus, nitrogen fixation is a unique ability of prokaryotic microbes that plays a crucial role in replenishing soil fertility and supporting plant growth.

## 7. (D) Dope Test

### Explanation:

- **Dope Test / Doping Test:** A scientific method used in sports to detect whether

an athlete has consumed performance-enhancing drugs such as steroids or human growth hormones. This test is usually conducted by examining urine or blood samples of the athlete.

- **EEG (Electroencephalogram):** Records the electrical activity of the brain; not used for detecting drugs.
- **Narco Test:** Used in criminal investigations to extract information from suspects.
- **ELISA Test:** Useful for detecting antigens, antibodies, hormones, or proteins; widely used for diseases like HIV.

## 8. (A) Cellulose

### Explanation:

- **Cellulose:** The plant cell wall is primarily composed of cellulose, a polysaccharide that provides rigidity and structural support.
- **Carbohydrate:** This is a broad class; cellulose itself is a type of carbohydrate, but the cell wall is specifically made of cellulose.
- **Lipid:** These are fat compounds found in the cell membrane, not in the cell wall.
- **Lipoprotein:** A combination of protein and lipid, present in membranes but not in the construction of the cell wall.

## 9. (D) Xerophytic

### Explanation:

Xerophytic plants are those found in **dry and**

**desert regions** where water is scarce. These plants have developed special adaptations to conserve water—such as **spiny leaves** (which reduce transpiration), thick **waxy cuticle** (which helps in water retention), and succulent stems for storing water.

- **Examples:** Cactus, Agave, Opuntia etc.
- **Halophytic plants:** Grow in saline environments like mangrove areas.
- **Hydrophytic plants:** Grow in water, e.g., Lotus, Hydrilla.
- **Epiphytes:** Grow on other plants but do not derive food from them, e.g., Orchid.

#### 10. (A) Complementarity of the two strands

##### Explanation :

The two strands of DNA are **complementary**. Adenine always pairs with Thymine and Guanine always pairs with Cytosine. This property allows DNA to make an accurate **replica (replication)** of itself. During cell division, each strand serves as a template to form a new complementary strand, ensuring that the genetic information is passed on **faithfully and without change** to the next generation.

#### 11. (B) Torque and Work

##### Explanation:

- **Work:**  $ML^2T^{-2}$
- **Torque:**  $ML^2T^{-2}$

Both have the same dimensional formula.

However, **Work is a scalar quantity**, whereas **Torque is a vector quantity**.

Quantity	SI Unit	Dimensional Formula
Force	$N = kg \cdot m/s^2$	$M^1L^1T^{-2}$

Quantity	SI Unit	Dimensional Formula
Pressure	Pascal $= N/m^2$	$M^1L^{-1}T^{-2}$
Torque	$N \cdot m$	$M^1L^2T^{-2}$
Work	Jule (J) = $N \cdot m$	$M^1L^2T^{-2}$
Energy	Jule (J) = $N \cdot m$	$M^1L^2T^{-2}$
Momentum	$kg \cdot m/s$	$M^1L^1T^{-1}$
Power	Watt (W) = $J/s$	$M^1L^2T^{-3}$

#### 12. (C) Only (i), (ii), (iv), and (v)

##### Explanation

The **Plant Kingdom** includes all organisms classified as plants. This includes **Algae**, **Pteridophytes** (like ferns), **Gymnosperms** (like pine trees), and **Angiosperms** (flowering plants). These plants are capable of **photosynthesis** to produce energy.

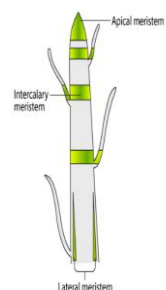
- **Fungi** is not part of the Plant Kingdom because fungi do not have chlorophyll and cannot perform photosynthesis. They are classified in their own kingdom, distinct from plants.

#### 13. A. (i) → C, (ii) → B, (iii) → A

##### Explanation:

##### 1. Apical Meristem:

This tissue is located at the tips of the stem and roots. It is responsible for the increase in length of the plant. When active, the plant grows upward.



Meristematic Tissue - Based on Occurrence

Examples: Leaves and flowers originate from the apical meristem.

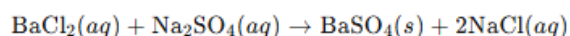
2. **Intercalary Meristem:** This tissue is found near the nodes. It is responsible for rapid growth, especially in plants like grasses and bamboos. With the help of intercalary meristem, plant branches and leaves can grow longer.
3. **Lateral Meristem:** This tissue is located in the periphery of the stem and roots and is responsible for the increase in the diameter of the plant. Its function is to increase the thickness of the plant.

#### 14. (C) Double displacement reaction

##### Explanation:

A **Double displacement reaction** is a chemical reaction in which the ions of two compounds exchange places to form two new compounds. This type of reaction typically occurs in aqueous solutions, where **the ions of the reactants swap** with each other.

Example:



In this reaction, the **Ba<sup>2+</sup>** and **SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>** ions combine to form **BaSO<sub>4</sub>** (a precipitate), while the **Na<sup>+</sup>** and **Cl<sup>-</sup>** ions remain in solution as **NaCl**. This shows an **ion exchange**, which is characteristic of a double displacement reaction.

##### Other options

- **Decomposition reaction:** A single compound breaks

down into two or more simpler substances.

- **Combination reaction:** Two or more substances combine to form a new compound.
- **Displacement reaction:** One element displaces another element from a compound, such as **metal-metal** displacement.

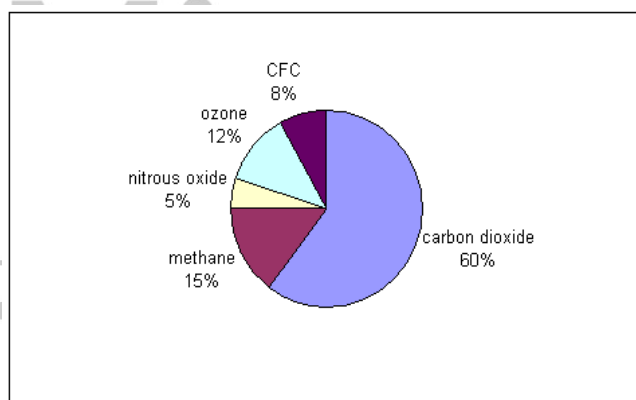
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#### 15. A. Water vapor



##### Explanation:

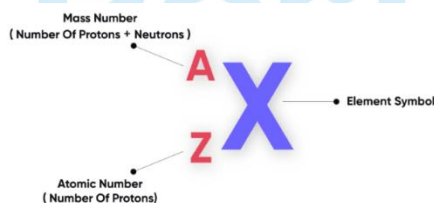
- **Water vapor:** Water vapor is the most abundant greenhouse gas in Earth's atmosphere. It contributes significantly to the greenhouse effect by trapping heat. When water vapor absorbs heat, it re-radiates it back towards the Earth's surface, causing warming. The amount of water vapor in the atmosphere depends on the temperature—warmer air



can hold more moisture. It acts as a **feedback mechanism** rather than a primary driver of global warming.

- **Nitrogen:** Nitrogen makes up about 78% of the Earth's atmosphere, but it does not contribute to the greenhouse effect because it is not a greenhouse gas.
- **Sulfur dioxide:** This gas can form aerosols in the atmosphere, which may reflect sunlight and have a cooling effect, counteracting the greenhouse effect, but sulfur dioxide itself does not contribute to global warming.
- **Oxygen:** Although essential for life, oxygen does not absorb infrared radiation and therefore does not contribute to the greenhouse effect.

16. (D) 16



**Explanation:**

To find the number of neutrons, subtract the atomic number (Z) from the mass number (A):

**Number of neutrons = Mass number - Atomic number**

$$\text{Number of neutrons} = 32 - 16 = 16$$

Therefore, the number of neutrons present is 16.

17. (D) **Metamorphosis**

**Explanation:**

In amphibians, such as frogs and toads, the

**tadpole** is the larval stage. During this stage, tadpoles live in water, have gills for respiration, and a tail for swimming. However, as the tadpole matures, it undergoes a series of **significant physical changes**, including:

- The **loss of the tail**
- The **development of legs**
- The transformation from **gills to lungs** for breathing air

These changes are part of the biological process called **metamorphosis**. Metamorphosis is a type of development where an organism changes drastically in form and structure from its juvenile to its adult stage. This process is common in amphibians and some insects.

18. (C) 120 mm of Hg

**Explanation:**

**Blood Pressure:**

Blood pressure is the force exerted by blood on the walls of the arteries as it flows through them. It is measured in millimeters of mercury (mm of Hg). The normal blood pressure for a healthy adult person is usually around **120/80 mmHg**.

- **Systolic Pressure:** This is the pressure when the heart contracts and pumps blood into the arteries. The normal systolic pressure is approximately **120 mm of Hg**.
- **Diastolic Pressure:** This is the pressure when the heart is at rest, and blood is filling the heart. The normal diastolic pressure is approximately **80 mm of Hg**.

**Note:**

- If systolic pressure exceeds **120 mm of Hg**, it can be considered **hypertension (High Blood Pressure)**, and if it is lower than the normal value (below **90 mm of Hg**), it is considered **hypotension (Low Blood Pressure)**.

#### 19. B. 3 only

##### Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Incorrect. Supercomputers typically use multiple processing units to achieve parallel processing and high performance, rather than relying on just one large central processing unit.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. **PARAM Ganga** was not exclusively made for ISRO. It was established under India's National Supercomputing Mission (NSM) and was installed at IIT Roorkee, not specifically for ISRO's space research.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. **PARAM Shivay** is India's first indigenously assembled supercomputer, developed at IIT (BHU)

Varanasi.

- **Relative Density:** It is a dimensionless quantity, as it is the ratio of the density of a substance to the density of water, so it has no unit.
- **Strain:** It is also dimensionless, as it is the ratio of the change in length to the original length, so it has no unit.

Therefore, **Relative density** and **Strain** do not have a unit.

#### 22.(B) Conversion of sugar into alcohol

##### Explanation:

- **Fermentation** is a biochemical process in which **microorganisms**, such as yeast, convert **sugars (like glucose)** into **alcohol (ethanol)** and **carbon dioxide** without the need for oxygen.
- **Option (a):** The conversion of **starch into sugar** is not fermentation. It's a process called **enzymatic hydrolysis**, which breaks down starch into simpler sugars for fermentation.
- **Option (b):** The conversion of **sugar into alcohol** is a **classic example of fermentation**. Yeast (or other microorganisms) use sugar to produce ethanol (alcohol) and carbon dioxide, commonly used in **alcohol production**.
- **Option (c):** The **conversion of protein into sugar** is not related to fermentation, as fermentation involves the breakdown of sugars, not proteins.

**Option (d):** Adding yeast to make alcohol is part of the fermentation process, but the main process is the **conversion of sugar into alcohol** by yeast.

#### 20. A. 104 °F

##### Explanation:

The conversion formula between Celsius (°C) and Fahrenheit (°F) is:

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = (^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9/5) + 32$$

When converting **40°C** to Fahrenheit:

$$(40 \times 9/5) + 32 = 104^{\circ}\text{F}$$

So, 40 degrees Celsius is **104°F**.

#### 21. D. 2 and 3

##### Explanation:

- **Stress:** It has a unit of **Newton per meter squared (N/m²)**.



### 23. B. Decreases

#### Explanation:

The resistance of a semiconductor decreases as its temperature increases. This happens because higher temperature provides more energy to the valence electrons, enabling them to jump to the conduction band, thereby increasing the number of charge carriers. As a result, the conductivity of the semiconductor increases and its resistance decreases. This property makes semiconductors useful in temperature-sensitive devices such as thermistors.

### 24.B. Total Internal Reflection

#### Explanation:

Water droplets on the lotus leaves shine due to **Total Internal Reflection**. When the water droplets fall on the lotus leaf, their spherical shape and high surface tension cause the light to be totally reflected within the droplet. This internal reflection makes the droplets appear shiny.

### 25. D. Lactose

#### Explanation:

**Fructose** is the sweetest sugar, found in fruits and honey. Following that, **glucose** and **sucrose** (table sugar) are sweet, but **lactose**, which is found in milk, is the least sweet of all.

**Lactose** is a **disaccharide**, made up of **glucose** and **galactose**, but its sweetness is lower compared to other sugars. Thus, lactose

is the least sweet compared to glucose, fructose, and sucrose.

### 26. (A). 1(c), 2(b), 3(a), 4(d)

#### Explanation:

Here is the correct match of fruits and their edible parts:

1. **Apple** - Flower base
2. **Wheat** - Embryo and endosperm
3. **Mango** - Central fruit wall
4. **Jackfruit** - Perianth bundle and seeds

### 27.(C) Female Anopheles mosquito

#### Explanation:

The **female Anopheles mosquito** is the vector for the malaria parasite. When it bites a human, it transmits the Plasmodium parasite into the bloodstream, causing malaria. Male mosquitoes do not transmit the malaria parasite as they do not feed on blood. Only the female Anopheles mosquito feeds on blood, which allows the parasite to be spread to humans. The Anopheles mosquito is commonly found in warm and humid climates and plays a significant role in the spread of malaria.

### 28. (A) Copper

#### Explanation:

**Copper** (tāmra) is the first element to have been discovered in human history. Its use dates back to around 9000 BCE, as it was available in its natural form and was recognized as the first metal by ancient civilizations.

- **Gold** was also known in ancient times and was used for ornaments and currency, but **copper** was used earlier.

- Elements like **Oxygen** and **Uranium** were discovered in modern times, with **Oxygen** being discovered in the 18th century and **Uranium** in the 19th century.
- Therefore, **Copper** is considered the first element to have been discovered.

## 29. (C) Tidal Energy

### Explanation:

Energy sources are categorized into two types:

- **Conventional Sources:** These include sources like **coal**, **petroleum**, and **natural gas**, which are limited, non-renewable, and contribute to environmental pollution when used.
- **Non-Conventional (Renewable) Sources:**

These include sources like **solar energy**, **wind energy**, **tidal energy**, and **geothermal energy**, which are renewable, abundant, and environmentally friendly.

**Tidal Energy** is generated from the rise and fall of tides in the oceans, caused by the gravitational forces of the moon and the sun. It is considered a **non-conventional source of energy** because it is a renewable, clean, and pollution-free source. Tidal energy can be used to generate electricity, especially in coastal areas.

## 30. (B) White blood cells provide immunity against infections

### Explanation :

Human blood is composed of plasma (55%) and formed elements (45%), which include RBCs, WBCs, and platelets. RBCs contain

hemoglobin that carries oxygen and carbon dioxide. Platelets help in blood clotting by releasing clotting factors. Plasma carries nutrients, hormones, and waste products. Among these, white blood cells (leukocytes) are the body's defense cells, protecting against bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens through phagocytosis and antibody production. Hence, the correct statement is that WBCs provide immunity against infections.

## 31. (D) Only D

### Explanation:

- **Statement D is correct** because the colour change of various indicators depends on their chemical structure and pH range.
- **Statements A, B, and C are incorrect** because:
  - Not all indicators change colour in both acidic and basic conditions.
  - Some indicators like **Phenolphthalein** change colour only in basic solutions.
  - Others like **Litmus** and **Methyl Orange** change colour in both acidic and basic environments

## 32. (C): a- b-c

### Satavahanas

- It was established in the Late 2nd century BCE.
- Founder- Simuka.

- Simuka laid the foundation of his empire after destroying the Kanva power
- Last ruler- Vijaya.

#### Vakatakas

- By the 3rd century, the Satavahanas had collapsed.
- Thereafter, Vindhyashakti, a Brahmin chieftain founded the Vakataka empire.
- They were the contemporaries of the Guptas in northern India.
- Prithvisena II is the last known ruler of the Nandivardhana branch of the Vakataka dynasty.

#### Chalukya

- This dynasty was established by **Pulakeshin I** in 543.
- He fortified the hill fort of Vatapi (modern Badami) and seized control of the territory between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers and the Western Ghats.
- **Pulakeshin II** of the Chalukya Dynasty was defeated by Narasimhavarman I of the Pallava Dynasty.
- **Kirtivarman II** is considered the last ruler of Chalukya. He was overthrown by the Rashtrakuta King Dantidurga.

#### 33. (C) Only 2 and 3

##### Explanation:

- In the **Pandya kingdom**, horses were **imported through the sea route**, not overland from north-western India. Hence, statement (1) is incorrect.

- The title '**Enadi**' was conferred on **army generals** with a formal ceremony. Hence, statement (2) is correct.
- The **Pariyar people** worked as **agricultural labourers** and were also engaged in **leather work**. They even used animal hides for making mats. Hence, statement (3) is correct.

#### 34. (C) Mathar

##### Explanation:

- The **Mathar** dynasty divided the year into twelve lunar months from the mid-5th century. This division provided accurate information about the seasons, which proved useful in agricultural activities.
- The **Mathar** dynasty adopted a lunar-based calendar, where each year was divided into 12 lunar months.
- This system was highly significant **for understanding the weather and agricultural cycles**, as it helped predict the timing of rains, snowfall, and other climatic changes.
- This division was used for agricultural work, festivals, and religious activities, as it allowed for more accurate predictions of time. The calendar system established by the Mathura dynasty influenced not only India but also other cultures.

#### 35. (B) King Samudragupta

##### Explanation:

- **King Samudragupta** is mentioned as "**Parama Bhagavata**" in the **Nalanda copper plate**. This title reflects his **devotion to Vishnu**. The term "**Parama Bhagavata**" means "**The Supreme Devotee of Vishnu**".

King Samudragupta, despite being a follower of **Hinduism**, showed **tolerance towards Buddhism** and took several initiatives to support **Buddhist monks**. This copper plate clearly illustrates the **social and religious perspectives** during his reign.

### 36. (B) Shalabhanjika

**Explanation:**

- **Shalabhanjika** is a type of sculpture that represents a tree goddess or yakshi, which is widely associated with fertility and nature worship in ancient Indian art.
- Instead of being directly inspired by Buddhist ideas, it is considered a part of Hindu and folk traditions.
- Shalabhanjika, like yakshi figures, is often depicted in sensual postures, highlighting their association with fertility and prosperity.

### 37. (C) Only 1, 3, and 4

- **Srimanta Sankardev** was a prominent proponent of Vaishnavism in Assam in the late 15th century.
- He established a unique form of Vaishnavism called "Ekasharan Dharma," which emphasizes devotion to the supreme god, Vishnu.

- His teachings are known as "Bhagawati Dharma," focusing on devotion through bhajans, dance, and drama.
- Sankardev encouraged the establishment of **Satra** (monastery) and **Namghar** (prayer halls), which became centers for religious and cultural activities in Assam.
- He was not the founder of **Gaudiya Vaishnavism**; that tradition was established by **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu** in Bengal.

### 38. (B) Separate electorates for Muslims

**Explanation:**

- The **Nehru Report (1928)**, led by **Motilal Nehru**, was a critical attempt to propose a constitutional framework for India. It was a response to the **British challenge**, particularly after the **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919)**.
- One of the central issues addressed in the **Nehru Report** was the **question of electoral systems**. The report **rejected the idea of separate electorates** for various communities, especially for **Muslims**. This system, which had been introduced in previous reforms (such as the **Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909** and **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919**), allowed communities to elect their representatives separately. Instead, the **Nehru Report** proposed the system of **joint electorates**, but with **reserved seats for Muslims** in areas where they were in the minority, both at the **Centre** and in the **provinces**.

- This proposal aimed to **promote national unity** by fostering **shared political representation** across communal lines while still safeguarding the interests of minority groups. The **rejection of separate electorates** was seen as a step toward **integrating diverse communities** into a **unified political system**.
- In essence, the **Nehru Report** rejected separate electorates and sought to **move beyond communal divisions**, emphasizing a **more inclusive system of governance** that represented all sections of Indian society.

### 39. (B) Surendranath Banerjee

Surendranath Banerjee is renowned as a beacon of inspiration in Indian history. His advocacy for self-rule during British rule and his significant contributions to India's freedom struggle cannot be overstated.

Here are the key facts about Surendranath

Banerjee:

- Known by the title "**Rashtarguru**" (Teacher of the Nation).
- Became the second Indian to pass the **Indian Civil Services (ICS)** exam in 1869.
- In 1876, he founded the **Indian National Association**.
- Was the editor of the **The Bengali** newspaper, which promoted nationalist ideas.
- Played a significant role in the **formation of the Indian National Congress (INC)** in 1885.

- In 1886, merged the **Indian National Association** with Congress.
- Served as Congress President twice: in 1895 and 1902.
- Led protests against the **Bengal Partition in 1905** and spearheaded public demonstrations.
- Was a supporter of the **Swadeshi Movement**, urging Indians to boycott foreign goods and promote locally produced goods.
- Criticized **Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement** but praised Gandhi's commitment to **Hindu-Muslim unity**.
- Supported the **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms**.
- Later became a **minister in the Bengal government**, which distanced him from the nationalist movement.
- Passed away on **August 6, 1925**.

### 40. (A) 19th July 1905

Explanation: 9235313184, 9235440806

The Bengal Partition was announced on **19th July 1905**. The British government decided to divide Bengal into two parts, with **Eastern Bengal** (which later became part of Bangladesh) being a Muslim-majority region and **Western Bengal** being a Hindu-majority region. The aim of this division was to create religious and communal divisions within Indian society, thereby weakening the Indian National Movement.

On **16th October 1905**, the partition came into effect and was implemented. This day was



observed as "**Black Day**", as Indians considered it an attack on their unity.

#### 41. (C) 1909

##### Explanation:

The **Punjab Hindu Sabha** was established in **1909**. This organization was formed to protect the rights of Punjabi Hindus and to promote their social, cultural, and political issues. The formation of the Punjab Hindu Sabha was a result of the efforts of **Lala Lajpat Rai, Lal Chand**, and other Arya Samaj leaders.

The objectives of the Punjab Hindu Sabha were:

1. To promote unity and awareness within Hindu society.
2. To protect Hinduism and bring about reforms in Indian society.
3. To safeguard the rights of the Hindu community in Punjab and work for their welfare.

This Sabha was also active in the Indian National Movement and continued to raise its voice for social reforms in Indian society.

#### 42. (C) Non-cooperation Movement

##### Explanation:

During the **Non-cooperation Movement (1920)**, **Hindi** was adopted as the national language of the country. This movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, was initiated against British rule. Gandhi appealed to Indians to not cooperate with the British, and during this movement, Hindi was promoted as a symbol of unity and national integration. Hindi was encouraged in education, literature,

and government work, and it became a means of communication among Indians.

#### 43. (B) December 1946

##### Explanation:

Dr. **Rajendra Prasad** was elected as the **President of the Constituent Assembly** in **December 1946**. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly took place on **9th December 1946**, and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was unanimously elected as its President. As the President of the Constituent Assembly, he presided over the process of drafting the Indian Constitution. Under his leadership, the Constituent Assembly finalized the Indian Constitution, which came into effect on **26th January 1950**. Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the **first President of India** and played a significant role in the development of Indian democracy and the Constitution.

#### 44. (B) Vadodara

##### Explanation: 9235313184, 9235440806

The Vaghra Rebellion took place in 1928 in Vaghra village, Vadodara (Baroda) district. It was a peasant rebellion led by farmers against low prices and the neglect of their rights. The farmers were not getting fair prices for their produce, and high taxes were being imposed on them, making their lives difficult. In this rebellion, the farmers fought to protect their land and produce rights and organized protests. It is considered an important peasant movement.



Therefore, the Vaghra Rebellion took place in Vaghra village, Vadodara (Baroda) district.

#### 45. (C) Ghanashyam Das Birla

##### EXPLANATION:

In 1932, after the Poona Pact, the **Harijan Sevak Sangh** was established. This organization was formed under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi to work for the welfare and social upliftment of **Harijans** (the lower castes and Scheduled Castes). Despite Gandhi's significant contributions, **Ghanashyam Das Birla** was appointed as the president of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Ghanashyam Das Birla was a well-known industrialist and social reformer, who took up the leadership of the organization to help the lower classes of Indian society.

##### Explanation of other options:

#### 1. Mahatma Gandhi (A):

- Mahatma Gandhi fought extensively for the rights of Harijans, but he was not the president of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. He used the term 'Harijan' for the lower castes and worked tirelessly to improve their status, but the leadership of the Sangh was with Ghanashyam Das Birla.

#### 2. Amrit Lal Thakkar (B):

- In 1922, Amrit Lal Thakkar founded the Bhil Seva Mandal. Later, in 1932, he became the General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, established by Mahatma Gandhi. It was at his initiative that the **Indian Adivasi Sevak Sangh** was founded on October 24, 1948. Mahatma Gandhi referred to him as

'Bapa' and called him "the father of Harijans" in 1939.

#### 3. Lala Lajpat Rai (D):

- Known as Punjab Kesari, Lala Lajpat Rai established the Punjab National Bank and the Laxmi Insurance Company. He participated in a protest against the Simon Commission in 1928, during which he was severely injured due to a lathi charge and died on November 17, 1928. He, along with Swami Dayanand Saraswati, popularized the Arya Samaj in Punjab. Along with Lala Hansraj and Kalyan Chand Dikshit, he helped expand the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) schools and colleges, which are well-known today as DAV institutions.

#### 46. (C)

##### Explanation:

- After obtaining **Diwani rights** in 1765 from Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, Robert Clive introduced the **Dual Government** system.

##### Under this arrangement:

- **Company** → **Diwani (Revenue collection)**
- **Nawab** → **Nizamat (Law, justice, policing)**
- **Effect:** The company had **authority without accountability**, and the Nawab had **accountability without authority**.

Abolished in **1772 by Warren Hastings**.

#### 47. (D) 1, 2 and 3

##### Explanation:

- Lord **William Bentinck** was appointed as the **Governor-General of Bengal** from **1828 to 1833**. In **1833**, following the **Charter Act**, his role was expanded and re-designated as the **first Governor-General of India**. This was a significant change as it unified British

administration under one authority across India, centralizing control for better governance. **So, statement 1 is correct.**

- Under Bentinck's rule, the **Thuggee**—an organized group involved in murder and robbery—was systematically **suppressed**. Bentinck created the **Thuggee and Dacoity Department** in **1835**, which was spearheaded by **Captain William Henry Sleeman**. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

- Sleeman's efforts led to the **capture of thousands of Thugs** and the establishment of special **prisons in Jabalpur** to imprison them. This move significantly weakened the criminal network that had been terrorizing the country for years.

- In **1835**, Bentinck endorsed the **use of English as the medium of education** in India, influenced by **Macaulay's Minute**. This shift in policy led to the establishment of **English-medium schools** across India, which aimed to create a class of **educated Indians** who would assist in British governance. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

**48. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act of 1899** was passed during **Lord Curzon's tenure**. This legislation was pivotal in regulating India's currency system, standardizing coinage, and introducing paper currency. **So, statement 1 is correct.**

- The **first Agricultural University in Bihar** was founded at **Samastipur in April 1905**, a key development under Curzon's educational reforms aimed at enhancing agricultural practices and research. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

- The **Imperial Cadet Corps**, established in **1901**, was designed to train Indian aristocrats in military leadership and service, a strategic move by Curzon to strengthen British control over the military. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

- The **Police Commission of 1902**, led by **Sir Andrew Frazer**, was established during Curzon's tenure to recommend comprehensive reforms to the policing system in India, making it more effective for law enforcement and administration.

**49. (B) 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Lord Dufferin**, the Viceroy when the Indian National Congress was formed, dismissed the Congress by calling it a "**microscopic minority**" in the Indian population, highlighting the limited support it had at the time. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**

- **Aurobindo Ghosh** (Sri Aurobindo) criticized the INC as a **"begging institution"**, reflecting his dissatisfaction with its approach of appealing to the British for reforms, rather than adopting a more aggressive strategy. So, statement 2 is correct.
- **B.G. Tilak** famously said, **"If we croak like a frog once a year, we will get nothing"**, emphasizing the need for **more frequent and vocal demands** from the INC, instead of waiting for annual petitions. So, statement 3 is correct.

**Ashwini Kumar Dutt** said, "It is a three-day Tamasha"

#### 50. (A) Masterly Inactivity Policy

**Explanation:**

- **Lord Lytton**, during his tenure as **Viceroy of India (1876-1880)**, implemented the **Forward Policy** to actively intervene in Afghanistan to counter the perceived Russian threat.
- This approach replaced the **'Masterly Inactivity' Policy**, which had previously emphasized **non-interference** in Afghan affairs, maintaining a passive stance towards geopolitical developments in the region.

#### 51. (C) Sir Lionel Curtis

**Explanation:**

- **Sir Lionel Curtis** is credited with being the **father of Dyarchy**, having first introduced the concept of dividing

executive authority at the provincial level in **1915**.

- This idea was implemented in practice with the **Government of India Act, 1919**, which introduced Dyarchy at the provincial level, dividing subjects into two categories:
  - **Reserved subjects**, controlled by the **British government**, such as **Police, Land Revenue, and Justice**.
  - **Transferred subjects**, managed by **Indian ministers**, including **Education, Public Health, and Agriculture**.
- The **Government of India Act, 1935** eventually **abolished Dyarchy at the provincial level** but proposed the establishment of Dyarchy at the **Central level**. This change marked an evolution in the structure of British-Indian governance.
- Dyarchy was a step toward **Indian participation** in governance, though it still maintained significant British control over key areas.

#### 52. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) does not explain Assertion (A).

**Explanation:**

**Explanation:**

**Assertion (A) is correct:**

- **Lord Canning**, who served as the **first Viceroy of India** from **1858 to 1862**, is credited with a significant achievement: the establishment of three major

universities in India—**Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay**—in **1857**.

- These universities marked a monumental step in the **introduction of Western-style education** to India, primarily intended to produce a **class of educated Indians** who could assist the British in administering India.
- These institutions contributed to the growth of an **educated elite** in India, many of whom would later become active in the **Indian independence movement**.

**Reason (R) is also correct:**

- Following the **Indian Rebellion of 1857**, the British government decided to end the rule of the **East India Company** and take direct control of India.
- This was formalized through the **Government of India Act 1858**, which transferred governance to the **British Crown**.
- **Lord Canning** became the first **Viceroy of India**, after having been the last **Governor-General of India** under the East India Company.
- This marked the **beginning of the British Raj**—a period of **direct British rule** over India, which significantly altered the political landscape.

**Why Reason (R) does not explain Assertion (A):**

While **Reason (R)** correctly outlines the **political transition** from **Company rule** to **Crown rule**, it does not directly **explain** the establishment of universities in 1857. The

creation of universities was part of a **separate educational reform** aimed at providing a **Western-style education system** to Indians, primarily to create an educated workforce for the colonial administration. While it happened under **Canning's rule**, it was not directly linked to the **political changes** that followed the disbandment of the East India Company.

### 53.(C) The British and the French

**Explanation:**

- The **Battle of Wandiwash**, fought on **22 January 1760**, was a critical battle in the **Anglo-French conflict** during the **Seven Years' War (1756-1763)**.
- The **British East India Company**, led by **Sir Eyre Coote**, faced off against the **French forces**, commanded by **Comte de Lally**.

The British emerged victorious, which solidified their position as the **dominant European power** in India and marked a significant turning point in the struggle for supremacy in southern India.

### 54. (B) Shah Jahan

**Explanation**

**Portuguese Arrival in Bihar (Patna)**

- In the **17th century**, the **Portuguese** reached **Bihar (Patna)** via the **Hooghly River**.
- They came primarily to engage in the **cotton cloth trade** and establish economic influence.
- **Hooghly** was an important center for **industry and agriculture**, making it the

economically growing district of West Bengal in the 16th century.

- The Portuguese sailed from the Bay of Bengal to Hooghly to avoid customs duty.

#### ***The Portuguese Involvement in Piracy and Slave Trade***

- Due to their growing piracy and involvement in the slave trade, tensions rose between the Portuguese and the Mughal Empire.
- In 1632, the port of Hooghly was sacked by Shah Jahan's forces.
- Mughal chronicles like Lahori's Padshahnama and Inayat Khan's Shahjahanama document the event.

55. (C) Both 1 and 2

#### **Explanation:**

- The Zamindari (Permanent) Settlement, introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793, was implemented in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Varanasi, covering approximately 19% of British India. The purpose was to create a more stable and predictable system of revenue collection for the East India Company. **So, statement 1 is correct.**

Under the terms of the settlement, the revenue was fixed permanently and was not subject to change, regardless of fluctuations in agricultural productivity. Zamindars were recognized as the owners of the land and were given the responsibility of collecting and paying the fixed revenue to the East India Company. The share of the revenue was divided in such a way that

the Zamindars retained 1/11 of the collected revenue, while the East India Company received 10/11. This system led to the Zamindars holding significant power over landownership, though they were obligated to pay the fixed revenue. The policy is sometimes referred to as the "Sunset Law," since the revenue had to be deposited by the Zamindars by a predefined date. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

56. (A) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

#### **Explanation:**

**The personalities with the places where they led the revolt during the 1857**

1. Kunwar Singh led the revolt in Jagdishpur, Buxar.
2. Nana Saheb was one of the key leaders in Kanpur.
3. Maulavi Ahmadullah played a prominent role in the uprising in Faizabad.
4. Khan Bahadur Khan led the revolt in Bareilly.
5. Begum Hazrat Mahal was a significant leader of the rebellion in Lucknow.
6. Bahadur Shah Jafar, the last Mughal emperor, supported the revolt from Delhi.
7. Rani Laxmibai led the resistance in Jhansi.
8. Liaquat Ali was active in the revolt in Allahabad.
9. Diwan Mani Ram Dutta led the uprising in Assam.



## महत्वपूर्ण सूचना

प्रिय साथियों,

Result Mitra आपके सिलेक्शन तक आपके साथ बना रहा हैं और आगे भी बना रहेगा। इसी commitment के साथ, हमने निर्णय लिया है कि 20 सितंबर से 71वीं BPSC MAINS की टेस्ट सीरीज शुरू की जाएगी। हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप BPSC PRELIMS परीक्षा को अवश्य उत्तीर्ण करेंगे। इसलिए यह समय अब रुकने का नहीं, बल्कि MAINS की तैयारी को सही दिशा और सही approach के साथ निरंतर मेहनत जारी रखने का है।

विदित है कि पिछली 70वीं BPSC MAINS टेस्ट सीरीज में हमारे लगभग 40% प्रश्न परीक्षा में आए थे। इस बार (71वीं BPSC MAINS) हम नया इतिहास रचने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। अतः साथियों, इस अवसर को हाथ से जाने न दें। आइए, Result Mitra MAINS टेस्ट सीरीज प्रोग्राम के साथ जुड़े और बेहतर भविष्य के लिए बेहतर परिणाम को सुनिश्चित करें।

धन्यवाद

**9235313184, 9667693596**



**57. (B) Haji Ibrahim Sirhindi**

**Explanation:**

During the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar, a significant initiative was taken to translate Sanskrit texts into Persian. In this context, Haji Ibrahim Sirhindi translated the Atharvaveda into Persian.

**Books and their Translators:**

- Ramayana - Badayuni
- Mahabharata - Nakeeb Khan, Abdul Qadir Badayuni, Sheikh Sultan translated the Mahabharata into Persian as 'Rajmanama'.
- Panchatantra - Abul Fazl translated it as 'Anwar-e-Sadat', and Maulana Hussain Faiz translated it as 'Yar-e-Danish'.
- Rajtarangini - Mullashah Mohammad
- Tuzuk-e-Babari - Abdur Rahim Khan Khana
- Nal Damayanti - Faizi translated the story of Nal Damayanti, written by Surdas, into Persian and named it 'Saheli'.
- Bhagavad Purana - Todarmal

**58. (D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq**

**Explanation:**

The inscription on the Sun Temple in Gaya mentions Firoz Shah Tughlaq's name twice. Firoz Shah Tughlaq ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1351 to 1388. During his reign, several significant construction projects were undertaken, including the construction of the Sun Temple in Gaya. The inscription on this temple mentions the work carried out by him, making it clear that Firoz Shah Tughlaq was responsible for the construction of this temple.

**59. (D) Murid**

**Explanation:**

In Sufism, a Murid is a person who is devoted to their spiritual guide (Pir or Murshid) for spiritual guidance. This term is used for a disciple in Sufi tradition who seeks knowledge and blessings from their Guru.

**About other options:**

- Jizya: This is an Islamic tax levied on non-Muslims.
- Ijma: An Islamic term meaning the consensus of scholars (Ulema) on a particular issue.
- Muqaddam: This refers to a leader or head in rural areas.

**60. (A) Dara Shikoh**

**Explanation:**

Shah Jahan awarded the title 'Shah Iqbal' to his eldest son, Dara Shikoh. This title was given to honor Dara Shikoh's religious and intellectual qualities. Dara Shikoh was a renowned spiritual and intellectual figure, known for his efforts to reconcile Hinduism and Islam. He translated the Sanskrit Upanishads into Persian and authored a work called 'Sirr-e-Akbar', which highlighted the similarities between Hindu and Islamic spiritual beliefs. Due to his religious tolerance and intellectual approach, Shah Jahan bestowed this title upon him.

**61. (A) Tukaram**

**Explanation:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1630-1680) had Tukaram Maharaj as a contemporary saint. Tukaram was a 17th-century Marathi devotional

poet and saint who was a prominent figure in the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra. His works, especially Abhanga and Kirtans, were extremely popular in Maharashtra. Tukaram was born in 1608 and passed away in 1650, which was during the lifetime of Shivaji Maharaj.

According to historians, Tukaram and Shivaji Maharaj had interactions, and Shivaji had sent gifts to Tukaram in recognition of his respect, which Tukaram humbly declined. Tukaram's teachings and devotion played an important role during Shivaji's reign.

## 62. (C) Iltutmish

### Explanation:

Iltutmish (1211-1236 CE) was the third ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, who issued copper coins called 'Jital'. These coins became part of the currency system during his reign, which included 'Tanka' (silver coins) and 'Jital' (copper coins). The 'Jital' were small copper coins that played an important role in the economic system of the Delhi Sultanate.

Information on other options:

- Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-1351 CE): He issued 'Token currency' made of copper and brass, but he did not issue 'Jital' coins. His token currency experiment was unsuccessful.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388 CE): He issued 'Shashgani' (equivalent to 6 Jitals) and 'Hastagani' (equivalent to 48 Jitals), but he did not directly issue 'Jital' coins.

- Quli Qutb Shah (1580-1612 CE): He was a ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty and did not issue 'Jital' coins.

## 63.D (All of the above)

### Explanation:

In 2022, the **ULLAS** (Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society) initiative was launched, with the aim to promote lifelong literacy and raise awareness about its importance in society. As part of this initiative, the Indian government launched the "**New India Literacy Programme**" (NILP).

**Mizoram** became the first state in modern India to achieve **functional literacy status** on May 20, 2025. This accomplishment marked a significant milestone in the field of literacy.

**Ladakh**, on June 24, 2024, became the **first Union Territory (UT)** in India to achieve **full literacy** as an administrative unit. Before this, no other administrative unit had achieved this status.

Following this, **Goa** was officially declared the second functional literacy state on May 30, 2025. Subsequently, **Tripura** became the third functional literacy state in June 2025.

## 64. B (It is of a black color.)

### Explanation:

The **black box**, also known as a **flight recorder**, is an electronic recording device installed in aircraft to help investigate aircraft accidents and incidents.

This device comes in two types:

1. **Flight Data Recorder (FDR)**
2. **Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR)**

Contrary to its name, the black box is typically **orange in color**, not black, to make it easier to locate after an accident. The statement "It is of a black color" is therefore false.

The black box is designed to withstand temperatures of over **1000°C** and impact forces of up to **3400 G**, ensuring its survival in extreme conditions.

#### 65. D (300)

##### Explanation:

On May 31, 2025, Prime Minister Narendra Modi participated in the **Lokmata Devi Ahilyabai Women Empowerment Conference** in Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh. The event was organized to mark the **300th birth anniversary** of the famous queen of Malwa, **Devi Ahilyabai Holkar**.

During the conference, the Prime Minister released a **commemorative postal stamp** and a **special commemorative coin of 300 rupees** dedicated to Devi Ahilyabai. The coin features an image of **Devi Ahilyabai Holkar**.

The **300 rupee coin** is the first-ever coin issued in this denomination in India's coin history and was minted at the **Kolkata Mint**.

#### 66. D (Only 1, 2, and 4)

##### Explanation:

On **April 22, 2025**, terrorists attacked a group of tourists in the **Baisaran Valley**, about **7 km** from **Pahalgam** in **Anantnag district** of South Kashmir, using automatic weapons. The responsibility for the attack was claimed by a new group called '**The Resistance Front**'

(TRF), believed to be a front for Pakistan's **Lashkar-e-Taiba**.

The **Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)** formally decided on **April 23, 2025**, to **suspend the Indus Water Treaty** signed in **1960**. Under the treaty, the waters of the **Indus River** and its tributaries were divided between India and Pakistan.

Additionally, the **SAARC Visa Exemption**

**Scheme (SVES)** was implemented to restrict the travel of **Pakistani citizens** to India.

**Statement 3** is false because, under the **Indus Water Treaty**, all six rivers of the Indus Basin have **not** been allocated to Pakistan. The rivers **Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab** were allocated to Pakistan, while the rivers **Sutlej, Ravi, and Beas** were allocated to India.

#### 67. C (Sustainability and Equity Logistics)

##### Explanation:

The **LEADS 2024 report** provides an in-depth review of logistics systems at the state/union territory level in India. The report categorizes **17 perception-based indicators** under four major pillars.

In the 2024 report, **Sustainability and Equity Logistics** has been included as the **fourth pillar** for the first time. The aim of this pillar is to promote the sustainability and equity of logistics systems.

#### 68. B (Only 2)

##### Explanation:

- The total **forest and tree cover** is **8,27,357 square kilometers**, which is

**25.17%** of India's total geographical area.

- The **forest cover** area is **7,15,343** square kilometers (which is **21.76%**).
- The **tree cover** area is **1,12,014** square kilometers (which is **3.41%**).
- Compared to **2021**, the total forest and tree cover in the country increased by **1,445** square kilometers, with an increase of **156** square kilometers in forest cover and **1,289** square kilometers in tree cover.

#### 69. A (Masali)

##### Explanation:

Between October 9-11, 2022, Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited Gujarat. During this visit,

**Modhera** was declared

India's first 24x7 **solar-powered** village.

In **December 2024**, **Masali** was declared **India's first border solar village**. This village is located in **Suigam taluka** of **Banaskantha district**, Gujarat.

Masali was declared the first border solar

village under the **PM-Surya Ghar: Free**

**Electricity Scheme**. It is the second solar village in Gujarat, after Modhera.

#### 70. B (Sanskrit and Maithili)

##### Explanation:

On **November 26, 2024**, the **75th anniversary** of the adoption of the Indian Constitution was celebrated. The event was held under the '**Hamara Samvidhan, Hamara Swabhimaan**' campaign.

Under the leadership of India's President

**Droupadi Murmu**, the year-long celebrations were inaugurated in the Central Hall of the **Constitution House** (Old Parliament Building) on November 26, 2024.

On this occasion, the Indian Constitution was released in **Sanskrit and Maithili** languages.

November 26, 2024, also marked the **10th Constitution Day**, with the main theme of this year's Constitution Day being "**Hamara Samvidhan, Hamara Swabhimaan**".

#### 71. B (50%)

##### Explanation:

Under the **National Education Policy (NEP)**

**2020**, the goal is to increase the **Gross**

**Enrolment Ratio (GER)** in higher education

from approximately **27% in 2019-20** to **50% by 2035**.

To achieve this goal, the higher education department operates various financial support schemes, including the **Prime Minister's Higher Education Promotion (PM-USP)** umbrella scheme.

#### 72. A (Prime Minister Narendra Modi)

##### Explanation:

On **September 11, 2024**, under the chairmanship of **Prime Minister Narendra Modi**, the Union Cabinet approved '**Mission Mausam**'. A budget of **2000 crore rupees** has been allocated for this mission over a period of two years. The mission aims to build a more prepared and climate-smart India for all weather conditions.

**Mission Mausam** will primarily be implemented by the **Ministry of Earth Sciences**, and the following three institutions will lead its execution:

- **India Meteorological Department (IMD)**
- **Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune**
- **National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Noida**

This mission is envisioned as a **multidimensional and trans...formative initiative** that will provide an unprecedented boost to India's weather and climate science, research, and services.

**73. C (Based on the average basic salary of the last 12 months)**

**Explanation:**

Under the **UPS (Universal Pension Scheme)**, the pension will be **50% of the average basic salary** of the last 12 months. However, a minimum of **25 years of service** will be required for this. If the service is less than 25 years, the pension will be calculated proportionately.

For the implementation of UPS, the **employee's contribution** will be **10% of their salary** (basic salary + dearness allowance), while the **central government's contribution** will be **18.5%**.

**74. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 (Correct):** The **Global Peace Index (GPI)**, 2025 was released by the **Institute for Economics and**

**Peace (IEP)** on **June 18, 2025**. It was the **19th edition** of the index.

- **Statement 2 (Correct):** According to **GPI, 2025**, **Iceland** secured the position of the **most peaceful country** with a score of **1.095**.
- **Statement 3 (Correct):** **India** ranked **115th** in the index with a score of **2.229**.

**Statement 4 (Correct):** The **Middle East and North Africa (MENA)** region was declared the **least peaceful region** in the world in **GPI, 2025**, while **Western and Central Europe** was the **most peaceful region**.

**75. (B) Kamala Harris**

**Explanation:**

In the **U.S. Presidential Election on November 5, 2024**, **Republican Party** candidate **Donald Trump** and his vice-presidential candidate **J.D. Vance** defeated the **Democratic Party's** vice-president at the time, **Kamala Harris**, and her running mate **Tim Walz**. With this victory, **Donald Trump** will take the oath of office as the **47th President of the United States** on **January 20, 2025**.

He is the first president in U.S. history to face **impeachment twice** and still be **re-elected**.

**76. (C) The revenue deficit is estimated to be 2.5% of GDP.**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement A (Correct):** The budget proposes the implementation of the **Indian Language Book Scheme**, which



aims to provide **digital books** for schools and higher education.

- **Statement B (Correct):** The **FDI limit in the insurance sector** has been proposed to be increased from **74% to 100%**.
- **Statement C (Incorrect):** The **revenue deficit** is estimated to be **1.5% of GDP**, not 2.5%.
- **Statement D (Correct):** Under the **BharatNet project**, **broadband connectivity** will be provided to **government secondary schools and primary health centers** in rural areas.

77. (C) 1 and 3

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 (Correct):** On **June 25, 2025**, Indian astronaut **Shubanshu Shukla** was indeed sent to the **International Space Station (ISS)** through **Axiom Mission 4**.
- **Statement 2 (Incorrect):** The **SpaceX Dragon** spacecraft was launched using the **Falcon 9** rocket, not the **GSLV Mk III** rocket.
- **Statement 3 (Correct):** The launch took place at **Cape Canaveral**, Florida, from the **Kennedy Space Center Launch Complex 39A**.

78.(B) Microsoft

Explanation:

**Majorana 1** is the world's first **topological quantum chip**, developed by **Microsoft**. This

chip is a result of Microsoft's long-standing **topological quantum computing project**.

- **Majorana 1** was unveiled as a research achievement in **February 2025**.
- It is currently a **prototype chip with 8 qubits**, designed with an architecture that can potentially be scaled up to **1 million qubits** in the future.
- **Majorana 1** is seen as a **game-changer** in the field of **quantum technology** because it could pave the way for **building large-scale, fault-tolerant quantum computers** in a shorter time.

Additionally, **Amazon** launched an experimental quantum processor chip called **Ocelot**, which is a **9-qubit** quantum chip.

79. (D) Shri Siddheshwar Swami Ji BHS, Karnataka

Explanation:

By **June 2025**, a total of **49 Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHS)** have been notified in India. The **49th site** is the "**Shri Siddheshwar Swami Ji Biodiversity Heritage Site**", located in **Karnataka**.

- The first BHS was **Nallur Tamarind Grove** in **Karnataka**.
- The state with the **most BHS** sites is **West Bengal**, with a total of **10 sites**.

80. (C) N'Djamena

Explanation:

Although it was commonly believed that **New Delhi** was the most polluted capital city in the world, according to the **IQAir report**, **N'Djamena**, the capital of **Chad**, had a **PM2.5**



level of  $91.8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , while New Delhi had a level of  $91.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

Thus, N'Djamena was declared the most polluted capital city in the world.

**Top 3 Most Polluted Capital Cities (by PM2.5 Annual Average Concentration in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ):**

1. N'Djamena, Chad - PM2.5 level  $91.8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
2. New Delhi, India - PM2.5 level  $91.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
3. Dhaka, Bangladesh - PM2.5 level  $78.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

### 81. (C) Nefithromycin

**Explanation:**

**Nefithromycin** is the first indigenously developed antibiotic in India, which was launched on **November 20, 2024**. Its primary aim is to combat **drug-resistant infections**.

- This antibiotic was developed with the collaboration of the **Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC)**.
- **BIRAC** is a non-profit public sector enterprise established by the **Department of Biotechnology, Government of India**.

### 82. (A) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

**Explanation:**

- **Shaktikanta Das** - Principal Secretary to Prime Minister Narendra Modi  
On **February 22, 2025**, **Shaktikanta Das** was appointed as **Principal Secretary to Prime Minister Narendra Modi** by the central government.

- **Tuhin Kanta Pandey** - Chairman of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

On **March 1, 2025**, **Tuhin Kanta Pandey** assumed the role of **Chairman of SEBI**.

- **T.V. Somanathan** - Cabinet Secretary

On **August 30, 2024**, **T.V. Somanathan** assumed the position of **Cabinet Secretary** of the country.

- **Gopal Vittal** - Chairman of the GSMA Board for the telecom sector

In **March 2025**, **Gopal Vittal** was appointed as the **Chairman of the GSMA Board** for the telecom sector.

### 83. (C) Both 1 and 2

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 (Correct):** Bihar became the first state in India to implement the mobile-based e-voting system during the municipal elections on **January 28, 2025**, as announced by the Bihar State Election Commission.

**Statement 2 (Correct):** The e-SECBHR app developed by C-DAC incorporates advanced security measures like blockchain technology, facial recognition, biometric scanning, and voter identity verification to ensure transparency and security.

**Additional Information:**

Bihar's Bivha Kumari from Pakridayal, East Champaran, became India's first e-voter. She cast her vote using the mobile-based e-voting system during the municipal by-election in **June 2025**.

### महत्वपूर्ण सूचना

#### प्रिय साथियों,

Result Mitra आपके निरंतर सहयोग के लिए आपका धन्यवाद है और आपकी गति बढ़ाने के लिए हमने निरंतर प्रयास किए हैं कि 20 सितंबर से 71वीं BPSC MAINS की टेस्ट सीरीज शुरू की जाएगी। हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप BPSC PRELIMS परीक्षा को अवसर उत्तीर्ण करेंगे। इसलिए यह समय अब आपको काम नहीं, बल्कि MAINS की तैयारी को सही दिशा और सही approach के साथ निरंतर मेहनत जारी रखने का है।

बिना किसी 70वीं BPSC MAINS टेस्ट सीरीज में हमारे लगभग 40% प्रश्न परीक्षा में आए थे। इस बार (71वीं BPSC MAINS) हम नया इतिहास बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। अतः, साथियों, इस अवसर को हाथ में नालें लें। आइए, Result Mitra MAINS टेस्ट सीरीज प्रोग्राम के साथ जुड़े और बेहतर भविष्य के लिए बेहतर परिणाम को सुनिश्चित करें।

धन्यवाद

9235313184, 9667693596

### 84. (B) Dravyaratnakaranighantuh

### and Dravyanamakaaranighantuh

#### Explanation:

Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Ministry of AYUSH has taken a significant step towards preserving the country's rich heritage in traditional medicine by reviving two rare and important Ayurvedic manuscripts - Dravyaratnakarnighantuh and Dravyanamakarnighantuh.

These publications were unveiled during an event organised by Raja Ramdev Anandilal Podar (RRAP) Central Research Institute in Ayurveda in Mumbai. Professor Vaidya Ravinarayan Acharya, Director General, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, New Delhi was present at the event. He also delivered the keynote address on 'Activities of Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Ministry of AYUSH in research, digitisation and revival of traditional Ayurvedic literature'.

### 85. (A) Only 1

#### Explanation:

- **Statement 1 (Correct):** In May 2025, Aizawl was connected to the national rail network through the new BairabiSerchhip railway line.

- **Statement 2 (Incorrect):** Aizawl is not the first capital in the Northeast to be connected to the rail network. It is the fourth capital. Earlier, Guwahati, Agartala, and Itanagar were connected to the rail network.

### 86. B. a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

#### Explanation:

- **Dibrugarh, Assam - Declared second capital**  
On 26th January 2025, Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma declared Dibrugarh as the second capital of Assam.
- **Indore, Madhya Pradesh - India's first beggar-free city**  
In May 2025, Indore was officially declared India's first beggar-free city.
- **Mohali, Punjab - First biomanufacturing institute**  
On 28th October 2024, Dr. Jitendra Singh inaugurated the BIRAC-National Agri-Food Biomanufacturing Institute.
- **Vadodara, Gujarat - Inauguration of C-295 aircraft manufacturing**  
On 28th October 2024, PM Modi and the Spanish Prime Minister jointly inaugurated the Tata Aircraft Complex.

### 87. (B) Texas

#### Explanation:

To honor Bihar's rich heritage and global influence, the Bhojpuri Awadhi Association of North America (BAANA), in collaboration with various community organizations and with the support of the Consulate General of India in

Houston (CGI Houston), is organizing the first Bihar Day in Texas.

**88. (A) Only 1 and 3**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 (Correct):** The award for Sanskrit was given to Preeti Pujara for the poetry collection 'Baalvishwam'.
- **Statement 2 (Incorrect):** The award for Hindi was given to 'Ek Bate Baarah', but it was a **short story collection**, not a **poetry collection**.
- **Statement 3 (Correct):** The award for English was given to the collection titled 'South Indian Myths and Fables Retold', which is based on the retelling of mythical stories.

**89. (A) First**

**Explanation:**

North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (NBPDC) was awarded the **First** prize in the category of Discoms at the National Energy Conservation-2024 for its outstanding energy conservation efforts. This award was given by the Ministry of Power, recognizing their contribution to energy efficiency and sustainability.

**90. (A) Dr. Aditya Shekhar**

**Explanation:**

Dr. **Aditya Shekhar**, a biologist from Muzaffarpur district of Bihar, discovered a new drug for pneumonia, which was published in the **Cell Press journal**. This drug neutralizes

harmful toxins from bacteria and is capable of overcoming antibiotic resistance.

**91.(B) Gayaji**

**Explanation:**

The three-day **Buddhist Festival 2025** was held at the **Kalachakra Ground** in **Gaya district** of Bihar. The festival showcased spiritual, cultural, and tourism activities. In addition to local artists, artists from **Indonesia, Laos, Japan**, and other countries participated. A **Buddhist Film Festival** was also organized, inviting prominent filmmakers, writers, and others from various countries. This film and art festival took place at the **Mahabodhi Convention Center**.

**92. (B) Dr. Meenakshi Kumari (Madhubani) & Sikendra Kumar Suman (Kaimur)**

**Explanation:**

On Teacher's Day, **5th September**, **Sikendra Kumar Suman**, the headmaster of Tarhani New Primary School in Kaimur, and **Dr. Meenakshi Kumari**, a teacher at Shiv Ganga Girls High School in Madhubani, were honored by **President Draupadi Murmu** at the **Vigyan Bhawan** in Delhi.

**93. (D) Antyodaya Anna Yojana**

**Explanation:**

**A. Integrated Rural Development (IRDP):** This scheme was initiated in 1978-79 and implemented under the Sixth Five-Year Plan in 1980. Its objective was to reduce rural poverty and empower poor families.

## **B. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee**

**Scheme - 1983:** This scheme was launched in 1983 with the aim of providing employment to rural landless laborers.

**C. Dairy Development Program - 1983:** This scheme also started in 1983 and aimed at promoting the dairy industry.

**D. Antyodaya Anna Yojana:** This scheme was first launched in 1977 in Rajasthan and implemented nationally on 25th December 2000. Therefore, it was launched during the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

### **94. (D) Loss of government revenue due to tax evasion**

#### **Explanation:**

Black money is primarily generated through tax evasion. When people do not report their income correctly and avoid paying taxes, the government loses essential revenue. This affects government schemes such as education, health, roads, and other development works.

Options A, B, and C are also consequences of black money, but the most serious problem for the government is the loss of revenue, as it impacts the entire country's economy and development.

### **95. (C) Increase in people's banking habits**

#### **Explanation:**

The money multiplier reflects the process through which banks create more money from their cash reserves.

- If people start depositing more money in banks, the banks will have more funds available.
- Banks can then lend this money and create more credit in the economy.

This process increases the money supply and raises the money multiplier.

### **96.(B) Revenue Surplus State**

#### **Explanation:**

A revenue surplus state is one where, in a financial year, revenue receipts exceed revenue expenditure. In Bihar, for 2023-24, revenue receipts were ₹1,93,347 crore, while revenue expenditure was ₹1,90,514 crore, resulting in a surplus of ₹2,833 crore. This means the state can meet its regular government expenditures from its income and is less dependent on debt.

### **97. (B) Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976**

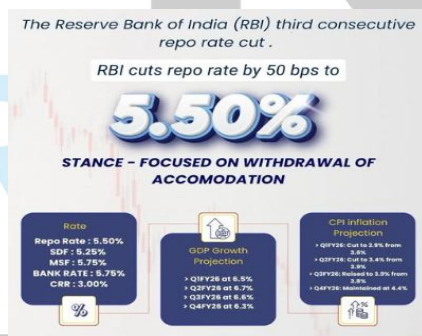
#### **Explanation:**

- Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were established based on the recommendations of the Narasimham Working Group (1975). Initially, five RRBs were set up on 2nd October 1975 through an ordinance, which was later replaced by the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.
- Ownership of RRBs is divided into three parts:
  - Central Government: 50%
  - State Government: 15%

- Sponsor Commercial Bank: 35%
- Their regulation is done by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and supervision is carried out by NABARD. For taxation purposes, they are recognized as cooperative institutions under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- The main objective of RRBs is to provide loans and banking services to farmers, rural entrepreneurs, and poor people in rural areas.

#### 98. (A) Only 1

**Explanation:**



It aims to maintain CPI inflation within the target of 4% (+/-2%) over the medium term and promote economic growth.

#### 99.(C) Equal to interest payments

**Explanation:** The primary deficit is the amount the government needs to borrow to meet its expenditures excluding interest payments. It can be understood as:

Primary Deficit = Fiscal Deficit - Interest Payments

- If the primary deficit is zero, it means the fiscal deficit is equal to the interest payments.
- This means the government can meet its regular expenses from its revenue, and any borrowing will be only to pay interest on previous debt.
- It indicates that the government's financial position is stable and borrowing is required only for interest payments.

#### 100. (D) Reduction in CRR

**Explanation:** 9235313184, 9235440806

- **Statement 1 is correct:** After the 55th Monetary Policy Committee meeting on 6th June 2025, RBI reduced the policy repo rate by 50 basis points, from 6.00% to 5.50%.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** RBI kept the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate at 5.75%, not 6.50%. The MSF rate is provided to the banking sector for maximum liquidity and is 25 basis points higher than the policy repo rate.

- CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio): It is the portion that banks are required to deposit with RBI. When RBI reduces CRR, banks immediately have additional money available, which they can use for lending or investing.
- Changes in SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio) take more time, as it requires banks to invest in government securities.
- Repo rate and reverse repo rate have a gradual impact through interest rates.
- Hence reduction in CRR is the fastest and most effective way to ensure immediate cash flow in the economy.



**101. (B) A set of free-market economic policies**

**Explanation:**

The Washington Consensus is a set of economic policy recommendations that emerged during the 1980s and 1990s, primarily supported by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the United States. It mainly includes policies such as liberalizing markets, reducing government spending, privatization, tax reforms, and promoting foreign investment. The objective was to encourage economic stability and sustainable development in developing countries.

**102.(C) Public Account of India**

**Explanation**

The Government of India has three major funds:

1. **Consolidated Fund of India:** Created under Article 266(1). It includes all government revenues (tax and non-tax), loans, and their collections. No expenditure can be made from this fund

without the approval of Parliament.

2. **Public Account of India:** Created under Article 266(2). This fund consists of money that does not belong to the government but is borrowed from the public.
  - Examples: National Savings Certificates (NSC), Post Office savings, Provident Fund (PF), Insurance, and small savings schemes.
  - The government manages this money, but it is responsible for returning it to the public. Expenditure

from this fund does not require prior approval from Parliament.

3. **Contingency Fund of India:** Created under Article 267(1). This fund is for emergency expenditure. Currently, ₹500 crore is kept in this fund, and it is under the control of the President.

**103. (B) December 12, 1911**

**Explanation:**

- **Bihar was declared a separate province on December 12, 1911**, during the Delhi Durbar for King George V and Queen Mary, with the capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.
- **Bihar was formally established on March 22, 1912**, known as Bihar Day, by merging Bihar and Odisha.
- **Bihar and Odisha were separated on April 1, 1936.**
- **Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar on November 15, 2000**, becoming the 28th state of India, taking 46% of Bihar's land and 24 districts.

**104. (B) 101**

**Explanation:**

**Administrative divisions of Bihar**

- Total Number of Divisions (Pramandal): **9**
- Total Number of Districts: **38 (Arwal is the newest, 38th district)**
- Total Number of Sub-divisions (Anumandal): **101**
- Total Number of Blocks/Anchal: **534 (Pach tin char - 534)**
- Total Number of Panchayats: **8,058**



- Total Number of Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam): **19 (Saharsa is the newest, 19th)**
- Total Number of Municipal Councils (Nagar Parishad): **88**
- Total Number of Nagar Panchayats: **154**

Total Number of Police Districts: **40 (38 regular + 2 police districts: Bagaha & Naugachhia)**

#### 105. (B) Bagaha and Nawgachhia

##### Explanation:

In his recent statement, **Prashant Kishor** mentioned that **Rahul Gandhi** may not know the names of Bihar's **40 districts**. However, Bihar officially has only **38 administrative districts**. The confusion likely stems from the fact that **two police districts** exist in Bihar, which are separate from the administrative districts. These are:

- **Bagaha Police District:** Formed in **2005**, this police district is under **Bettiah** and is located near the **Nepal border**. It was created to address the law and order challenges of the border region, with a dedicated **Police Superintendent (SP)** managing policing in this area.
- **Nawgachhia Police District:** Established in **2016**, this police district falls under **Bhagalpur**. Like Bagaha, Nawgachhia has its own independent **Police Superintendent (SP)** and was created to improve the policing system in a region that faced challenges in law enforcement.

These **police districts** are distinct from the regular administrative districts. They are

designed to focus on **law enforcement, crime control**, and **quick response** in specific areas. With their own dedicated police stations and staff, they work to ensure effective policing and address local law and order issues.

106. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7

##### Explanation:

There are 7 Districts of Bihar bordering Nepal...

1. West Champaran
2. East Champaran
3. Sitamarhi
4. Madhubani
5. Supaul
6. Araria
7. Kishananj



In addition, the following districts share borders with other states:

- **Uttar Pradesh:** West Champaran, Gopalganj, Siwan, Saran, Bhojpur, Buxar, Kaimur, Rohtas (**Total 8 Districts**)
- **Jharkhand:** Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, Banka, Bhagalpur, Katihar (**Total 8 Districts**)

- **West Bengal:** Kishanganj, Purnia, Katihar

#### 107.(B) Vaishali

##### Explanation:

significant Neolithic sites in Bihar include:

- **Chirand** in **Saran** district
- **Chechar** in **Vaishali** district
- **Maner** in **Patna** district
- **Sanuwar** in **Rohtas** district

These sites, dating back approximately 6000 years, provide evidence of early food production and settled village life, with the discovery of stone and bone tools.

#### 108. (B) Videha

##### Explanation:

- The Shatapatha Brahmana, written around 800 BCE, refers to the Tirhut and Mithila areas of northern Bihar as "Videha." This is one of the earliest references to the region in ancient texts.
- The term "Kikat" is used in the Puranas to describe an "impure land," while "Vratyas" refers to the eastern people, and "Magadha" represents a separate region in Bihar.

#### 109. (A) Ajatashatru

##### Explanation:

- Ajatashatru, who ruled **492-460 BC**, is also known by the name **Kunika**. This nickname is associated with his infamous act of **patricide**, as he is believed to have **killed his father, King Bimbisara**, to seize the throne.

- Initially, Ajatashatru followed **Jainism**, but later in his reign, he **converted to Buddhism**. His reign is significant not only for his violent rise to power but also for his eventual adoption of **Buddhism**, marking an important shift in the religious landscape of ancient India.

#### 110.(B) KujulaKadphises; ShakaSamvata

##### Explanation:

- The **Kushan Dynasty** was founded by **KujulaKadphises**, also known as **Kuju Kushan**. He established the dynasty in the late 1st century AD.
- The most famous ruler of the Kushan Dynasty, **Kanishka** (78-144 AD), is credited with starting the **ShakaSamvata** in **78 AD**, which is still used as India's **National Calendar**.
- The **Shaka Samvata** marked an important cultural and historical milestone during Kanishka's reign.

#### 111. (B) 2 only

##### Explanation:

- The **Kalinga War**, fought in **261 BC**, took place during the **8th year of Ashoka's reign** and is detailed in the **13th Major Rock Edict**. So, **statement 1 is not correct**.
- The war deeply affected Ashoka, leading him to abandon military conquests. He declared in the **13th Major Rock Edict** that he would no longer engage in wars, emphasizing his commitment to **dharma** and **Buddhism** instead. Hence,

both statements are correct. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

#### 112. (A) Chandragupta I

**Explanation:**

**Samudragupta**, who ruled from **335-375 AD**, was the son of **Chandragupta I**, the real founder of the **Gupta Empire**. Known as the "**Napoleon of India**" for his extensive military campaigns, Samudragupta conquered numerous rulers in both **North India (Aryavarta)** and **South India (Dakshinapatha)**. His achievements are recorded in the **Allahabad Pillar Inscription**, written by his court poet **Harisena**.

#### 113. (B) Minhaj-us-Siraj

**Explanation:**

- *Tabqat-i-Nasiri* is a significant historical text that offers detailed accounts of the **Delhi Sultanate**, particularly during the **Tughlaq Dynasty**. It was authored by **Minhaj-us-Siraj**, a Persian historian and scholar.
- This work is especially important for understanding the history of **Bihar** during the Sultanate era, as it records key events, political developments, and the reigns of various rulers.
- Minhaj's account serves as one of the primary sources for historians studying the political and social dynamics of medieval Bihar.

#### 114. (B) 2010

**Explanation:**

- The **Nalanda University Act** was passed in **2010** by the Indian government to **revive Nalanda University** as an international center of academic excellence.
- Nalanda, originally founded in the 5th century CE by Kumargupta I, was one of the **first great universities in the world**, flourishing during the **Gupta period**.
- It attracted scholars from across Asia, with renowned figures such as **Xuanzang** and **Aryabhata** having studied or taught there.
- The ancient university was tragically destroyed by **Bakhtiyar Khilji** in the 12th century.

#### 115. (C) Sitab Diara

**Explanation:**

- **Loknayak Jai Prakash Narayan (JP)**, a key **freedom fighter** and **socialist leader**, was born in **Sitab Diara**, located in **Saran district, Bihar**.
- He actively participated in the **Civil Disobedience Movement** and **Quit India Movement**, famously escaping from **Hazaribagh Jail** to form the **Azad Dasta**.
- Later, he led the **Total Revolution** in 1975 against **Indira Gandhi**. JP's remarkable contributions to India's independence struggle and social reforms earned him the **Ramon Magsaysay Award** in **1965**.

### 116. (B) 1 and 3 only

#### Explanation:

- **Bihar** ranks as the **12th largest state** in India by **area**, meaning it is moderately sized in terms of land area, although not among the largest states.
- According to the **2011 Census**, Bihar has a **population of 104,099,452**, which accounts for **8.6% of India's total population**. This indicates the state's substantial contribution to the national population. So, statement 2 is not correct.

In terms of **population**, Bihar is the **3rd most populous state** in India, following **Uttar Pradesh** and **Maharashtra**. Despite its smaller land area compared to some other states, Bihar has a very high population density, which reflects its significant demographic importance in the country.

### 117. (A) Santhal

#### Explanation:

- The **Santhal** tribe is the **largest tribal community** in Bihar, making up approximately **48% of the total tribal population** in the state.
- They predominantly inhabit the districts of **Banka, Bhagalpur, Katihar, Purnea**, and **Saharsa**.
- Known for their distinct **language, traditions**, and **agricultural practices**, the Santhals have a significant presence in Bihar's social and cultural landscape.
- Throughout history, they have played an important role in various social

movements, including the Indian freedom struggle, and continue to contribute to the state's diversity and heritage.

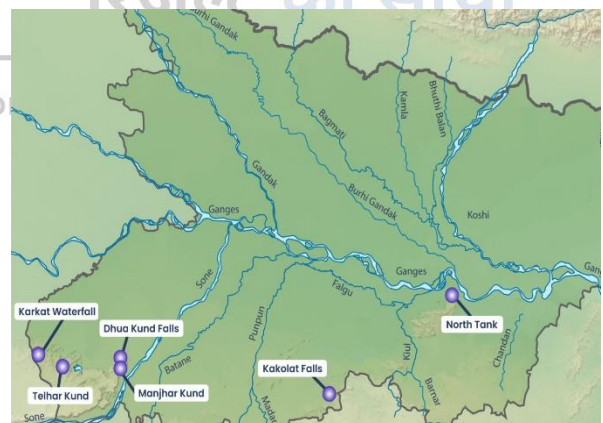
### 118. (B) Gaya

#### Explanation:

- **Muchilinda Lake** is situated in the **Gaya district** of Bihar and holds deep historical and religious significance.
- According to Buddhist tradition, it is the place where **Buddha** sought refuge from a storm after his enlightenment.
- He was protected by the serpent king, **Muchilinda Nag**, under a canopy of serpents.
- The lake is associated with one of the key events in the life of the Buddha.

### 119. (B) Kaimur

#### Explanation:



- The **Karkat Waterfall** is located in the **Kaimur district** of Bihar. This picturesque waterfall is nestled in a beautiful natural setting, with dense greenery and rocky landscapes, making



it a popular destination for nature lovers and tourists.

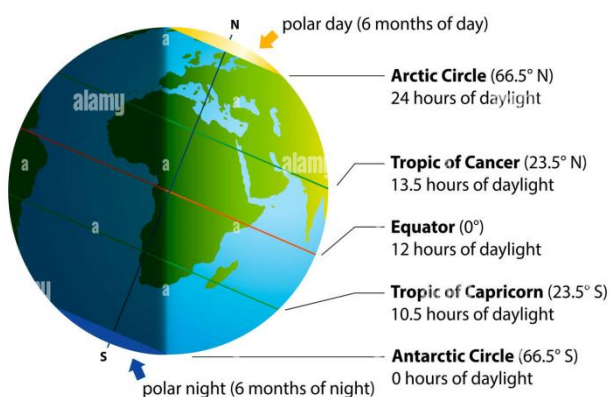
- The Kaimur district is also known for its other natural attractions, such as hills and additional waterfalls like **Telhar Waterfall**, which enhance the region's scenic charm and ecological significance.

#### 120.(B) Around June 21

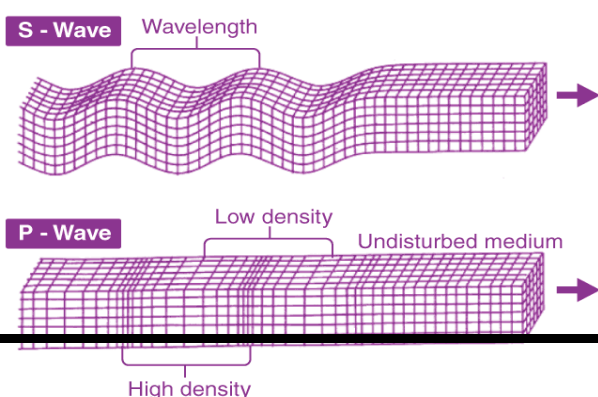
**Explanation:**

- The summer solstice, also called midsummer, happens when one of Earth's poles tilts maximally toward the Sun. In the Northern Hemisphere, this occurs around **June 21**, marking the **longest day of the year**.
- At the same time, the Southern Hemisphere experiences its **winter**

**summer solstice (June 21)**



**solstice.** This astronomical event occurs **twice a year**, once in each hemisphere.



#### 121.(C) Both 1 and 2

**Explanation:**

- **P waves**, or primary waves, are the **fastest seismic waves** and thus reach seismographs before **S waves**. S waves, being slower, follow the P waves. This difference in arrival time is a key tool for seismologists to **determine the location of an earthquake epicenter**. So, statement 1 is correct.
- **P waves** are **longitudinal waves**, with particles vibrating **parallel to the direction of wave propagation**. **S waves** are **transverse waves**, where particles vibrate **perpendicular to the wave direction**, causing side-to-side or up-and-down motion. This property helps in distinguishing P and S waves and in studying the **internal structure of the Earth**. So, statement 2 is correct.

**Additional Note:**

The time interval between the arrivals of P and S waves at different seismograph stations is used to **triangulate the epicenter** and estimate the earthquake's magnitude. The behavior of these waves also provides insights into the **composition and state (solid or liquid) of Earth's layers**.

#### 122.(A) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D

**Explanation**





- **Fold Mountains** are formed by the folding of rock layers due to tectonic forces; examples include the **Himalayas, Alps, and Andes**.
- **Fault-block Mountains** result from the uplift of blocks of rock along fault lines; examples are the **Sierra Nevada and Harz**.
- **Volcanic Mountains** are created by the accumulation of solidified volcanic materials; examples include **Mount Kilimanjaro, Mount Fuji, and the Cascade Range**.
- **Dome Mountains** are characterized by upwarped, circular-shaped rock layers; examples are the **Black Hills and Vosges**.
- **Plateau Mountains** are elevated, flat-topped landforms that have undergone uplift and erosion; examples include the **Colorado Plateau and Deccan Plateau**.



s are remnants of older mountain systems that have experienced extensive erosion; examples are the **Appalachian Mountains and Scottish Highlands**.

- **Coastal Mountains** are found near coastlines and are shaped by tectonic activity or erosion; examples include the **Coast Mountains and Great Dividing Range**.

- The **Rangit River** is a significant tributary of the **Teesta River**. It originates from the **Talung Glacier** in **West Sikkim** and flows for approximately **60 km** before joining the Teesta near **Malli**, close to the **Sikkim-West Bengal border**.
- The Teesta itself originates from the **Tso Lhamo Lake** in the **Sikkim Himalaya**, flowing southward and forming part of the boundary between **Sikkim and West Bengal**.

#### 124.(A) Kodaikanal Lake

##### Explanation:

Kodaikanal Lake, also known as Kodai Lake, is a man-made lake in Kodaikanal city, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu.

It was constructed in 1863 under the supervision of Sir Vere Henry Levinge, then Collector of Madurai. The lake was developed within the town established by the British and early American missionaries.

Ooty Lake, Pulicat Lake, and Chilika Lake, are natural lakes.

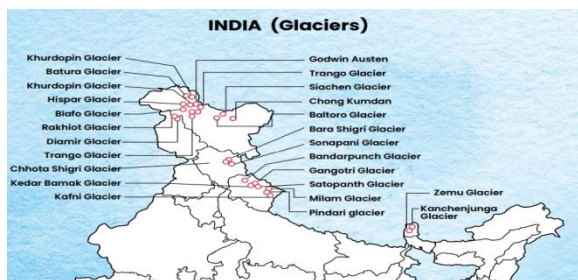
#### 125.(C) Both 1 and 2

##### Explanation:

- The **Vindhya Range** stretches across central India to the **north of the Narmada River**, forming a natural separation between the northern plains and the southern plateau.
- The **Satpura Range** runs **south of the Narmada River**, almost parallel to the Vindhyas. These ranges together influence the **drainage patterns and topography of central India**, dividing the plateau into northern and southern sections.

#### 123.(B) Rangit River

##### Explanation:



126.(D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

**Milam Glacier** and **Satopanth Glacier** are both situated in **Uttarakhand**, while **Chota Shigri Glacier** is located in **Himachal Pradesh**.

127.(C) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- The **Nallamala Hills** are an important range within the **Eastern Ghats**, extending predominantly across the **Kurnool, Prakasam, and Guntur districts** of **Andhra Pradesh**, with minor portions in **Telangana**.
- The hills are known for their **dense forests, wildlife sanctuaries like Srisailem**, and play a significant role in the **river systems of Krishna and Penna**. It is also a home to **Chenchu tribes**.

- The **Chenchus** are a **Dravidian tribe** officially listed as a **Scheduled Tribe** in the Indian states of **Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, and Odisha**.
- They are an **indigenous community** whose traditional lifestyle revolves around **hunting and gathering**.

128.(A) Sumatra and Java

Explanation:

The **Sunda Strait** is a narrow channel in **Indonesia** that separates the islands of **Sumatra and Java**, linking the **Java Sea** in the north with the **Indian Ocean** in the south. It is

a significant shipping route and is famously known for the catastrophic **Krakatoa volcanic eruption of 1883**.

129.(C) Pennar

Explanation:

- The **Gandikota canyon**, often called the "Grand Canyon of India," is located in **Andhra Pradesh**.
- This spectacular gorge has been **formed by the erosion of rocks** over millions of years by the **Pennar River**, which flows through the **Cuddapah district**. The river's continuous flow has cut deep into the terrain, creating **steep cliffs and a dramatic gorge**, making it a prominent tourist and geological site in South India.

130.(B) Port of Spain

Explanation:

- **Port of Spain** serves as the **capital** and the **main port** of **Trinidad and Tobago**. Situated on the northwest coast of Trinidad, it is the **administrative, commercial, and cultural hub** of the nation.
- The city is notable for its **vibrant Carnival festivities**, strategic role in trade, and importance as a center for tourism and economic activity in the Caribbean region.

131.(B) Coimbatore

Explanation:

- **Coimbatore** has earned the title "**Manchester of South India**" because of its **well-established textile industry**, reminiscent of **Manchester in England**.
- The city is a major center for **cotton mills, textile manufacturing, and related industries**.

- Its **favorable location, availability of raw materials, and entrepreneurial spirit** have contributed to its growth as a leading **industrial and textile hub** in southern India.

**132.D) 2006**

**Solution**

We have a pattern like this...

Each term = (previous term  $\times$  position) + 1

- $16 \times 2 + 1 = 33$
- $33 \times 3 + 1 = 100$
- $100 \times 4 + 1 = 401$
- $401 \times 5 + 1 = 2006$

#### Coimbatore - Key Facts

- Situated in the Indian state of **Tamil Nadu**
- Lies on the banks of the **Noyyal River**
- Surrounded by the **Western Ghats**
- Second largest city in Tamil Nadu after **Chennai** (by population)
- Ranked as the **16th largest urban agglomeration in India** (Census 2011)
- Administrative capital of **Coimbatore District**
- Governed by the **Coimbatore Municipal Corporation**, established in **1981**

So, answer is 2006

**133.(D) 19.2**

**Solution**

Let the number be x.

If 80% of a number is 768.

$$80x/100 = 768$$

$$=x = (768 \times 100)/80$$

$$=x = 960$$

40% of 5% of that number

$$40/100 \times 5/100 \times 960$$

$$= 192000/10000$$

$$= 19.2$$

**134.(B) 60, 40**

**Solution**

Let the natural numbers be x and y.

Then, according to the question

$$xy = 2400$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 5200$$

$$\text{If, } (x + y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 5200 + 2 \times 2400 = 10000$$

Therefore

$$x + y = 100$$

Now from the options,  $x = 60$  and  $y = 40$  so, the correct answer is (B)

**135.(D) 120**

**Solution**

Number of required words formed by the letters of 'DIARY' factorial of 5  $= 5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$ .

**136.(B)**

**Solution:**

Here, the Expenditure is constant.

So, if the price is increased by 25%, the quantity purchased will decrease by 20%.

As per the question, 20% = 6 kg.

So, 100% =  $6 \times 5 = 30$  kg

Hence, original price = Expenditure/Original Quantity =  $1200/30 = \text{Rs. } 40$  per kg

**137.:(C)**

**Solution**

Let the required distance be x km.

$$\therefore \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{5} = \frac{24}{60}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x - 3x}{15} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{3} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 2 \times 3 \Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ km}$$

**138.(D)**

**Solution**

L K P P Q S | L K P P Q S | L K P P Q S

| L K P P Q S

So, K P L P Q L S K P will be the answer.

**139.(B)**

The profit percentage =  $130 \div 870 \times 100$

[if  $1000 - 870 = 130$  g]

= 14.94%

**140.D**

Volume of cone =  $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$   
According to the question.

$$\frac{\frac{1}{3}\pi r_1^2 h_1}{\frac{1}{3}\pi r_2^2 h_2} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{25}$$

**141.D) Granddaughter**

Solution

Explanation:

A is the sister of B, and B is the daughter of C.

Therefore, A is also the daughter of C. Since D is C's father.

A is the granddaughter of D.

**142.(C)**

Explanation:

The historic 150th session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan from 5-9 April 2025. IPU works to promote dialogue and democracy among world parliaments.

**143.(C)**

Explanation:

Manipur has a total of 60 assembly constituencies. Hence, option (c) is not correctly matched.

**144.(C)**

Explanation:

Political Parties - Year of Establishment:

Telugu Desam Party - 1982

Bahujan Samaj Party - 1984

Samajwadi Party - 1992

All India Trinamool Congress - 1998

Therefore, the correct chronological order is III, I, II, IV.

**145.(A)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct - The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first act to regulate British governance in India.

Statement 2 is correct - The Charter Act of 1833 unified legislation in India and gave legislative powers to the Governor-General.

Statement 3 is incorrect - Dyarchy was introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919, not in 1858.

**146.(B)**

Explanation:

The Government of India Act, 1935 was one of the most significant constitutional reforms in British India.

It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was later transformed into the Supreme Court of India in 1950. It also introduced provincial autonomy and division of powers between the Centre and the States.

**147.(c)**

Explanation:

Despite being federal, the Indian Constitution has several unitary features, such as All-India Services (IAS, IPS, IFS), which are recruited and trained by the Centre but serve in states. This central control is against typical federal principles.

**148.(A)**

Explanation:

- Fundamental Rights → USA
- Parliamentary System → Britain
- Directive Principles → Ireland
- Federal System → Canada

#### 149.(b)

Explanation:

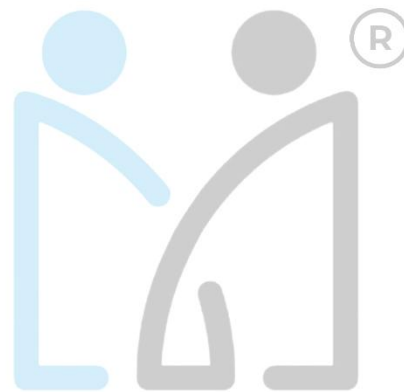
- Statement 1 is correct: The 42nd Amendment added the words "Socialist", "Secular", and "Integrity" to the Preamble.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: In Kesavananda Bharati (1973), the Court declared that the Preamble is part of the Constitution but not enforceable.
- Statement 3 is correct: In the Berubari case (1960), the Court said the Preamble is the key to the Constitution but cannot override its provisions.
- Statement 4 is correct: In Minerva Mills (1980), the Court held that the Preamble is part of the Constitution's basic structure

#### 150.(b)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The power to issue ordinances comes from the Government of India Act, 1935, not the US Constitution.
- Statement 2 is correct: Emergency provisions are inspired by the Weimar Constitution of Germany.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Judicial Review is derived from the US Constitution.
- Statement 4 is correct: Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity are ideals of the French Revolution (1789).

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## महत्वपूर्ण सूचना

प्रिय साथियों,

Result Mitra आपके सिलेक्शन तक आपके साथ बना रहा हैं और आगे भी बना रहेगा। इसी commitment के साथ, हमने निर्णय लिया है कि 20 सितंबर से 71वीं BPSC MAINS की टेस्ट सीरीज शुरू की जाएगी। हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप BPSC PRELIMS परीक्षा को अवश्य उत्तीर्ण करेंगे। इसलिए यह समय अब रुकने का नहीं, बल्कि MAINS की तैयारी को सही दिशा और सही approach के साथ निरंतर मेहनत जारी रखने का है।

विदित है कि पिछली 70वीं BPSC MAINS टेस्ट सीरीज में हमारे लगभग 40% प्रश्न परीक्षा में आए थे। इस बार (71वीं BPSC MAINS) हम नया इतिहास रचने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। अतः साथियों, इस अवसर को हाथ से जाने न दें। आइए, Result Mitra MAINS टेस्ट सीरीज प्रोग्राम के साथ जुड़े और बेहतर भविष्य के लिए बेहतर परिणाम को सुनिश्चित करें।

धन्यवाद

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## महत्वपूर्ण सूचना

**प्रिय साथियों,**

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